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In early September 1951 a band of 40 guerrillas, believed to be deserters from the North Korean army, who had established themselves in the region of Ch'ondok-san (124-42, 39-58) (XN 4425) and Maeil-san, attacked the village of Kwangsan-ni (XN 40 81), Pihyon-myo, robbing the villagers of foodstuffs and kidnapping key village officials. While some of the guerrillas were cooking rice in the village and others were engaged in carrying away the food with the help of villagers seized for that purpose, about 50 North Korean police surrounded the village and attacked the guerrillas. The guerrillas escaped and one North Korean policeman was killed. All the guerrillas were armed although villagers were not able to determine from where they had obtained the weapons. Villagers believe the kidnapped officials were executed by the guerrillas. Following this attack, which was the most severe of several incidents concerning guerrillas in the area, the police initiated more thorough security measures, and there were no further guerrilla attacks in this area in the month of September.

2. In September 1951 North Korean troop morale was low in the west coast area of North Korea because of rumors of impending United Nations attacks and landings on the coast. In mid-September North Korean troops at Chinnampo were preparing for possible United Nations landings by digging underground shelter on mountain slopes facing the coast. In these dug-outs were placed 3-inch flat trajectory guns, set-up so they could fire at ships in Chinnampo harbor. Some North Korean troops who deserted in September joined 10X guerrillas on Kwail-san (125-16, 38-30) (XN 4863). Because of the large number of North Korean troops who deserted in these areas, in September Chinese Communist troops were moved into the west coast, and about 25 September, 2,000 Chinese Communist troops were stationed in the area immediately west of Sariwon. These troops were not well armed, only about six or seven per per platoon carrying rifles and the rest being armed with only hand grenades. They did have, however, two 82mm mortars in each platoon. The units did not stay in permanent camps, but continually moved from village to village.

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3. In early September 1951 some North Korean troops and residents in the Ullju-gam (125-10, 38-30) (XC 3963) area of Hwanghae Province, believing United Nations landings were imminent, planned to attack the county police station and the Labor Party headquarters on the night of 16 September, using hand grenades. North Korean police discovered the plan, however, and they arrested about 25 persons, including two leaders in the planned attack, CHUNG Chi-kuk (張池國), [redacted] and SONG Sang-chin (宋相鎭), [redacted].

4. Seven employees of the Ullju electric plant in late September 1951 planned to destroy the plant and flee to South Korea. They reconsidered their actions, however, believing that United Nations forces might soon occupy the area and be placed at a disadvantage because of the lack of power facilities, and there fore poured water into the transformers to cause a temporary power failure and fled into the nearby mountains. One of the leaders in this action was KIM Chi-kon (金志坤), [redacted] who lived at Uljon-ni, Newol-myon (125-24, 38-27) (XC 1758).

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[redacted] Comment. There have been conflicting reports on the movements and reasons for the movements of Chinese Communist troops in Hwanghae Province and the coastal areas. The Chinese Communist 38 and 39 Armies moved from the west to the west central sector to avoid conflict with North Korean troops [redacted]. Other reports say North Korean units were withdrawn from all fronts for reorganization or re-indoctrination of the officers, and that by late November North Korean units were in many areas of the west coast.

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